

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—\$2 a year, payable in advance, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.
For advertising the names of candidates for office \$5, Cash.

Athens, Friday, April 28, 1854.

Circuit Court for Bradley county meets at Cleveland next Monday, the 1st; at Madisonville, Monroe county, Monday following.

The Circular of D. C. Trewitt, Esq., will be found on our first page.

The Bank of Tennessee, advertises some valuable property for sale, in Hamilton county.

We are pleased to learn that our citizens have succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Von Aldehoff, so favorably known in this section as a highly successful teacher, to take charge of the Academy, now in the course of construction at this place. This is a most favorable step towards the consummation of a work to which we have alluded in another place—the building up of good schools here.

We understand that more funds are needed to complete the Academy building, but apprehend there will be no difficulty in raising them, as it is so manifestly the interest of all to have it completed at once, and the School go into immediate operation.

The Southern Convention, recently in session at Charleston, S. C., adjourned to meet at New Orleans on the 8th of January next. Already have three Southern Conventions been held, without any thing of practical utility being produced. Talk, talk, talk, seems to have been the order of all of them, and the last was the greatest humbug of the whole series. The country will await with intense anxiety the assembling of the next, with the hope that it may be more productive in usefulness than those which have preceded it. There were entirely too many delegates appointed to the late Charleston Convention, a large majority of whom don't seem to have had a proper appreciation of their position, or the object for which the body was called together. From a smaller number of the right sort of minds, something tangible and beneficial—something better than a mere general jollification, might be hoped for.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—The Knoxville papers announce the name of Col. Samuel R. Rodgers, of that city, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor in the next Chancery Division. Col. Rodgers is a lawyer of many years practice, a man of some ability, and withal a very clever, good fellow as the world goes. But we have an insuperable objection to him, and if we lived in his district he could not get our suffrage. He is an incurable old bachelor—one who has toddled along through life, solitary and alone, without having made his mark upon society, or done any thing for his country or posterity. We don't like such men—they avoid the design of their being in striving against nature and the command of heaven, and ought not to be elevated to high and responsible station, as they cannot have a due sense of the responsibilities resting upon them. Failing in the discharge of their duty to their country in so essential a particular, they might fail in the discharge of their official duties. In short, we have a very poor opinion of the man who could dwell in the midst of a flower-garden all his life without plucking a single rose, for fear a thorn might be concealed among its leaves. Nothing short of an immediate excommunication with nine yards of excommunication would do the Col. any good if we lived in his district.

We should think that by this time the controversy between the Presbyterian Witness and Rev. R. B. McMillin had become quite nauseating to the public mind.—When religious papers and preachers of the gospel, followers and teachers of the doctrines of Him whose mission was peace on earth and good will to men, manifest so much bitterness and rancor, spleen and ill-humor in their controversies, what is to be expected of our poor devils of the "secular press"—jollifiers of the outer circle, and whose privilege it is not to sit in the temple daily and drink in the droppings of the sanctuary? What a pity that men, laborers in the moral vineyard, who are all presumed to be striving for the same end, and who ought to be patterns and examples for other portions of community, cannot jog along harmoniously, and instead of falling out by the wayside about dogmas, creeds and doctrines, work lovingly and hopefully together in the service of their Master until such time as they shall be called to their reward! It is such bickering and jealousies, feuds and ill-natured strife among the teachers of Christianity, and absence of that charity which is the foundation and corner-stone of Religion, that make confirmed skeptics of persons of good sense, and strengthen the unbeliever in his disbelief.

There is an exceedingly interesting controversy going on between the Nashville Banner and the Union and American upon the Nebraska Bill and Squatter Sovereignty. We can't tell when we have met with anything more intensely exciting. The Union's last article was a perfect clincher—clear as mud, and as luminous as the tail of a black cat. It is thought when that controversy is ended the subject will be exhausted, and the country prepared to decide upon the merits of the questions at issue.

COUNTERFEITS.—We learn from the Knoxville Whig that counterfeit one dollar bills on the Bank of East Tennessee are in circulation. The Whig has seen one that was just executed, and says that Gen. Taylor's portrait, on the right hand end, is very imperfect, and several other imperfections which can easily be detected. Rather a small business counterfeiting one dollar bills, and on a little ahead of the chap who undertook to make a living by manufacturing spurious bank notes.

Advices from Washington by Thursday's mail state that the Gadsden Treaty, as amended, had been ratified by the Senate. Spain has made ample reparation for the outrage upon the Black Warrior.

OUR TOWN—ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

It is a fact, and one that cannot be disguised, that while all around and in every direction the spirit of improvement and progress is at work, improving, expanding, beautifying and adorning, here at Athens, the centre of not only one of the richest counties in East Tennessee, but of a large, populous and fertile region, we are at a complete "stand-still"—shall we say it? almost dead and lifeless. Why is it so? There is wealth and intelligence here; and yet none of the spirit of progress and improvement. Some five or six years ago, when the railroad was first being talked about, our citizens were fully alive to the importance of the enterprise, and worked harder and did more than any other people to reinstate it and place it "upon its legs." The cry then was, if you can only succeed in building the railroad we will do wonders—town property shall advance, those of us who are able will build, and in a short time an entirely new state of things shall appear. The road has been built, we can hear the cars thundering by almost every hour in the day, but so far as the town is concerned it appears to have had no marked or permanent effect upon it. There is no more disposition to improve now than there was before—each one seems disposed to jog along in the old antiquated way of his granddaddy, evidently impressed with the fact that all he has to do in the world is to eat, sleep, strut his brief hour upon the streets, and die. Now this state of things must not be permitted to continue. We must do something, or, to use a common expression, we shall all "run to seed." The truth is, too many of our citizens, and too much of the capital of the place, are employed upon one particular branch of business—we have too many merchants and too few mechanics—too many professional characters, and too few laborers—too many consumers and too few producers. In fact, while the drones outnumber the workers, prosperity will never find an abiding place among us. A disposition to live without labor appears to be a prevailing characteristic, and while that continues and is encouraged, we shall have but little hope for the improvement and expansion of our town.

"Well," some one asks, "what will you do to bring about a change?" The first and most important step is to go to work—not talk—and build up good schools. There is no point in the State where High Schools, Male and Female, could be better sustained than at Athens, if the proper exertions were made. It is healthy, proverbially so—it is accessible by railroad from almost every direction—there is no place that can boast of better society, or that is freer from vice and dissipation, or that has so few vicious and immoral characters about it. The water is good, and the air pure, and it is situated in the midst of an abundant and populous country, and with all these advantages—advantages which no other town within our knowledge combines—what is to prevent us from building up good schools—institutions of learning, where our own children may be thoroughly educated and fitted for the active duties of life, and which from their high character will draw as much patronage as may be desirable from abroad. Knoxville, Maryville, and Madisonville all have schools of a high order—why should we not, with proper effort, be equally successful here?

Another thing that can and must be done, is to "brush up" the town a little—re-paint our houses, if we don't build any new ones—repair or remove the old dilapidated buildings, and renovate generally. It would improve the appearance of things very much, and strangers when they dropped in among us would be more favorably impressed with the place, and more disposed to remain. A little of the right sort of exertion would accomplish a great deal, and it is so much the interest of every citizen to take an active part in all that concerns the prosperity and advancement of the town, that we cannot but believe they will readily lay hold of any project calculated to bring about an improvement in business and infuse new life and spirit into the community.

We regret exceedingly, for the sake of our friend in the neighborhood of Coghill, that our duty as a public journalist will not permit us to exclude every thing from our columns condemnatory of the course of President Pierce. We have no doubt Frank does the best he can under the circumstances. But the democracy are responsible—they elected him without stopping to enquire whether he was qualified, and if he occasionally makes a jolly of himself and displays his incompetency, they must allow the whigs to call their attention to the facts and dwell upon them with the hope that the humiliated feeling will prevent them from experimenting in future with fourth or fifth rate men for the first office in the government.

We know the New York Herald is a vile, unscrupulous sheet, but like other leading democratic papers, it occasionally stumbles on the truth, and when that is the case we can see no impropriety in transferring its articles to our columns. Our friend is a dreadful sinner in politics, and it is right and good that we should at times place such articles before him as may be calculated to wake up his slumbering conscience. Punishment and suffering always follow close upon the heels of transgression—it is the penalty due to the violated law from which there is no escape. So our friend must read and endure; and when he hears the many complaints coming up from all parts of the country against the President and his Cabinet, of violated pledges, promises unfulfilled, and an unwise, weak, and selfish policy persistently maintained, he can console himself with the reflection that it is another illustration of the axiom that "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

We have hitherto neglected to call attention to the advertisement for the sale of lots in the town of Caldwell, Fannin county, Ga., on the 5th of next month. The town is situated in the centre of the county, is about eight miles from Ducktown, Polk county, and is represented to be a most favorable location, in the midst of a rich mineral region, and surrounded by beautiful springs of the purest water.

THE END OF ALL ARGUMENT.—"You're another."

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

Some of our contemporaries whose faith is large, are indulging in very hopeful speculations about the re-organization of the whig party, with John Bell at its head, and the probabilities of its success in 1856. While we would pray that their calculations may be realized, we are free to confess that we have but little confidence in them, and must regard them as mere louches of fancy. It is possible the re-organization of the whig party will be effected, and that Mr. Bell may be placed at the head of it; but it does not follow that success would be the unavoidable sequence of re-organization. If there were no other elements against us, the tremendous influx of foreigners, who take to democracy so-called as naturally as a kitten takes to milk, is dreadfully disheartening. Look at the immense immigration, and recollect that nineteen-twentieths of the whole as soon as they feel press our soil, are by a process peculiar to democracy alone, manufactured into legalized voters, ready to go the democratic animal, head, hoofs and all.—Until the whigs get up some countering process, something that will neutralize the rapid manufacture of democratic voters, the chances will always be against them. Again, Mr. Bell with all his great powers of mind, statesman-like abilities, and capacity for political combination, is not, in our estimation, the man for a successful popular leader, or as well calculated as some others in the country to reinstate the broken and disjointed fortunes of the whig party and once more place it in possession of the government. Cold and calculating in his nature and ambition, he lacks the warmth and ardency of soul and feeling essential in a leader to infuse confidence and enthusiasm and fire into his followers, and in the absence of which no party, composed of such materials as make up the great body of the whigs, can be successful. Under the most favorable circumstances we should doubt the policy of bringing Mr. Bell forward for the Presidency, and in the present broken and adverse condition of the whig party the step would, in our estimation, be most inauspicious.

The present distractions and feuds in the democratic party and the odium which the President and his Cabinet have brought upon themselves by their weak and foolish policy in the distribution of the offices, and the miserable attempt to amalgamate antagonistic and harmonious discordant and irreconcilable materials, constitute the ground-work, we presume, upon which our more hopeful brethren base their expectations of a speedy resurrection and re-organization of the whig party, and its success in 1856. But did democracy ever fail to cease its bickering, to lay bygones be bygones, to mend the broken panels in the fence, and heal all breaches when it became necessary to carrying the elections and securing the spoils—the chief end and aim history teaches us of parties and party men. We have been deceived so often by the appearance of irreconcilable splits in the ranks of the democracy, that we have no longer any faith in their duration. The different factions will quarrel and abuse each other up to the morning of the election, and then unite like a band of brothers, and with their columns closed, serried and impregnable, march to the ballot-box and vote as a unit. Calculations based upon the distractions in the camp of the enemy went on, and we shall wait for the appearance of some more reliable and enduring sign before we begin to preach about the probable success of the whigs in 1856, or can place any reliance in the vaticinations of those who are growing so confident and hopeful in their speculations on the subject.

THE GREAT WEST.—This is the title of a work purporting to be the historical collections of the Great West. It contains some 450 pages, 8vo., with numerous engravings and illustrations, well printed, and the binding neat and substantial. A copy was left with us for examination, and from a hasty glance at its contents we would pronounce it an interesting and valuable work, a copy of which should be in the hands of every one who has a desire to become acquainted with and preserve the narratives, traditions and facts connected with the earlier history and settlement of the Great West. The agent, Mr. Smith, is now canvassing this country for subscribers, and we presume will call upon most of the people.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, remonstrances were presented against repealing or suspending the duty on railroad iron. The House amendments to the bill increasing the salaries of clerks in the executive departments were concurred in. The bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the real discoverer of chloroform, was taken up and passed.—The consideration of the Homestead bill was resumed, and upon the motion to strike out the part limiting the grant to citizens, an animated discussion arose. The effect of the amendment, says the New York Herald, would be to allow foreigners all the rights of our own people, simply upon taking the initiatory steps to become naturalized. Notice was given of a substitute to the bill, to include a clause making pre-emption rights permanent.

DETROIT, April 18.
Capt. Canfield, of the Topographical Bureau, and son-in-law of General Cass, died at his residence in Detroit this morning.

LETTER POSTAGE.—In the House of Representatives on the 13th, the Post Office committee reported a bill to increase the rates of postage to 5 cents, if pre-paid, and 10 cts. if not.

AN EDITOR FOR GOVERNOR.—We learn from an exchange paper, that the democratic candidate in Iowa, is Cyrus Bates, the editor of the Star. He has consented to resign his present dignified and responsible station, to enter upon the Chief Magistracy of the State. This is a sacrifice for which the people should not be ungrateful.

WASHINGTON, April 21.
The Senate will act on the Gadsden Treaty on Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, speeches were delivered on the Nebraska question. Cpl. Benton will speak on Tuesday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Senate was some three hours in session, to-day, on the Mexican treaty, and adjourned over to Monday, without doing any thing on the subject; no vote was taken.—There seems to be a deep and settled hostility to the treaty, to Santa Anna, to the Southern Railroad route and to the administration on part of the Senate. It is supposed that some decided action will be taken on the treaty early next week. There can be little room, at this late stage of the business, for further discussion.

Mr. Seward has spoken several times, and on one occasion, for two hours, against the treaty. He had previously, as is well known here, rallied his friends, and brought them to a cordial pledge not to suffer an effective treaty to pass—to suffer nothing to be adopted, conveying with it a Southern Railroad route. The consummation of this intention cordiale was well known at the time.

But it is also to be remarked that the South, for the most part, went for the reduction of the territorial acquisition, and for the reduction of the sum to be allowed to Mexico. The fixed northern vote, added to an uncertain southern vote, renders still doubtful the question whether any arrangement is to be made in the Senate for the rescission of the treaty. It is pretty certain that nothing has been yet done towards that object.

The President has repeatedly declared that if the Senate refuse to enable him to make a treaty, they must take the responsibility of the war that, in his opinion, will ensue. He expressed the opinion again to-day, and in a free and not confidential manner.

METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—The Nashville Christian Advocate of this week, says: "Rev. Dr. Green returned on Saturday last week, from Philadelphia and Washington, to which he had gone to meet the annual conference of the Southern, in the final adjustment of matters pertaining to the Southern interests in the church funds. We learn by him that the Trustees of the Chartered Fund have paid over to the appointee of the South the full amount agreed upon in the settlement of that claim."

The appeal to the Southern Commissioners from the decision of the Federal Court in Ohio came up while the Commissioners were at Washington, and had been fully argued; Mr. Stanbery appearing as counsel for the South, and Messrs. Ewing and Badger for the North. The arguments on both sides were able; the case now only awaits the decision of the Supreme Court, when there will be an end of the vexatious question. We shall probably hear the result within the space of ten days.

FIRE IN NASHVILLE.—A destructive fire occurred at Nashville on the morning of the 21st, which resulted in the loss of three lives and much property. The Whig of Saturday says:

We noticed briefly in our Friday's issue the fire which occurred on that morning, which consumed the house occupied by James Longenecker, the corner of the Market and Broad streets, and by which three persons lost their lives. The origin of the fire has not been, as yet, satisfactorily ascertained, though a negro girl living in the family, from various circumstances, is suspected of having applied the torch. Before the engines could be brought to the ground, the flames had obtained such headway that it was impossible to suppress them, and the entire building with its contents, consisting of two bars, kept in separate apartments, together with a large stock of liquors, were destroyed. The loss has not been ascertained.

The house and its contents were insured, we understand, \$1000 in the Mutual, \$1000 in the Hartford Protection, and \$1000 in the Firemen's Insurance Companies. The loss upon the building will be fully covered.

But incomparably the most lamentable part of the disaster was the destruction of human life which resulted. Two boys, one aged about seven and the other about ten, named James and Charles, sons of Mr. Longenecker, and Mr. James Barnes, were suffocated in the smoke and blades to death. Several most superhuman efforts were made by our gallant and daring firemen to rescue them without avail.

MR. PIKE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD PLAN.—The esteemed Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of the 15th inst., speaking of the various amendments proposed for the Gadsden Treaty, and the probability of their rejection, even if passed by the Senate, by Santa Anna, says in relation to the Pacific Railroad:

"This being the case, we are all here—south of Mason and Dixon's line, and many north of it, ready to accept and carry out the propositions of our friend, Albert Pike, in their whole length and breadth. We accept his precise proposition, and his succinct views. The Arkansas member carries the short sharp Roman sword that conquered the world."

HEAVEN AND HELL.—The New York Evening Mirror just notices a controversy between two clergymen in Gotham:

A couple of clergymen, Messrs. Sawyer and Westcott, are having a hot polemical fight at the Tabernacle, on the question of "eternal punishment." One party stoutly maintains the doctrine of an eternal hell—a sort of everlasting prison-house, in which all the wicked are to be kept for ever and ever, while the other contends that the time will come, in the process of endless duration, when the vilest sinner will be sufficiently purged from heaven. If these theological controversies should cease to talk about heaven and hell as places, and only regard them as conditions of the mind, it strikes us that we would emancipate ourselves from the knottiest part of the difficulty. The good man is always in heaven, and the evil one is always in the other place; and so it must be as long as the human soul exists.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Paris Republic announces the arrest of Col. Barclay Martin, of a stage driver on the line between Clarksville and Paris, named Mizell, charged with robbing the mail. The Republic understands that "sufficient proof of his guilt has been adduced to ensure him a birth in the Penitentiary for some time. About a thousand dollars, it is proven, has passed through his hands in the past few months, and of the way he came in possession of it, he can give no satisfactory explanation, but it can easily be explained, that he robbed the mail bags of it."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A very destructive fire broke out in Macon Ga., on the 17th, about 1 o'clock, commencing on Third street, near Dr. M. S. Thompson's corner, consuming his large store and office—thence the buildings on Mulberry street to the Botanical Medical College, which was also burnt to the ground. A part of the laboratory on being saved. Here the fire was checked. Estimated loss of the whole, \$60,000.

SENSIBLE VIEW.

The Richmond Whig, the leading whig organ in Virginia, and one of the leading papers of the South, gives the following view of the effect to follow upon those who make themselves conspicuous as to the Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas. It is so plain and correct that we should think it might have some effect upon the parties concerned:

"There are many who, whatever view they may take of the merits of this Nebraska bill, look upon Senator Douglas' course as a bid for the Presidency, and consider that he is now playing his trump cards in the game.—He is known to be a politician of unbounded ambition, and they are so uncharitable as to attach to his motives the hope of riding into the Presidency upon the Nebraska bill. In that view the aspiring Senator has mistaken his policy. He should have kept as quiet as possible between this and 1856—encircled himself in obscurity, and come out a new man for the nomination of his party for the next Presidency. His own fate in 1852, as well as that of Cass, Buchanan, Houston, &c., and the success of an obscure politician of New Hampshire, ought to have taught him a lesson in intriguing for the Presidential chair. No prominent advocate of the compromise could get the nomination of the late National Democratic Convention. No prominent advocate of the Nebraska bill will get the nomination in 1856."

THE SNOW STORM NORTH.—They appear to have had a real old-fashioned Snow Storm at the North about Easter Sunday. A New York paper, in noticing its extent and duration, lays itself out in the following style:

"The oldest inhabitant is stampeded. He gives it up. He says that it has been a bad omen, since the time when the Dutch took Holland, to have so much rough weather about St. Patrick's day and about Easter time. He remembers several pretty severe snows as late as the middle of April; has even seen the ground whitened over a little in the woods on the first of May; but the venerable inhabitant says—and is willing to be qualified upon it—that to the best of his recollection and belief, there has not been a snow storm in these latitudes continuing from Good Friday to midnight of Easter Monday, since the death of the wandering Jew, and that there will not be another such till his resurrection. Such is the testimony of the oldest inhabitant. Having said thus much, and having rendered in his opinion that the storm would cease when the clouds were exhausted, the old man buttoned up his overcoat, took a pinch of snuff, and pulling his hat tightly down upon his head to guard against the wind, and holding his olecloth umbrella at the door to let the storm let off, he left his high chair, in search of the Clerk of the Weather."

The aggregate of this forcible, protracted, unexampled and merciless Nor' Easter, would have been, but for the melting, equal perhaps to not less than two feet of dry snow upon a level. In its range, and in its violence it seems to have exceeded at all points the Hussin invasion of last February. From Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to Petersburg, in Virginia, from Coney Island to Buffalo, we have the same story of a furious gale, of rain, hail and snow, beyond all precedent for the season.—As far South as Virginia it is feared the young frost has been killed, as far North as the ice-bound port of Buffalo, we have the same complaints of this horrible Nor' Easter.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

In this city, where the late Daniel Webster has so many warm admirers, we breathe free since the announcement, by telegraph, that Mr. Everett has disclaimed the authorship of the famous Hulseman Letter, which is one of the pillars of the reputation of the great dead. I was glad to see that, notwithstanding the plausibility of the contrary rumor, and the general credit which it gained, a large number of the friends of the lamented defense here, put no faith in it, and firmly held that "one but a Webster conceived or penned the false relation to Hulseman's arrogance."

It is decided, says the Washington Star, by the proper officers of the Post Office Department, that letter postage is legally chargeable on packages having writing, other than the simple address, on the outside. If payment is refused, the party sending it cannot be prosecuted for a fraud on the Department, as an attempt to conceal the writing is necessary to constitute a fraud; as in the case of writing words or signs inside of a package of printed matter, which is a fraud, under the law.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that no important advice have been received by the last steamer by the State Department beyond a proclamation issued by the British Government throwing open the coasting trade of England to all nations, doubtless with an expectation of reciprocity on our part, as England has for a long time endeavored to induce the government of the United States to throw open the trade between the Atlantic States and California, which was refused on the ground that it was a portion of our coasting trade.

Letters received from Mr. Buchanan are favorable towards the speedy completion of the Convention relative to our flag covering the cargo, &c., as mentioned in his despatches by the Europa.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.

A rumor has reached this city from Vera Cruz that fifty Americans had been arrested at San Blas, for landing without pass-ports, and ordered to be shot.

Several Mexican officers were sent to Turkey to study the art of war.

The "Citizen" of New York (John Mitchell) is sorry that the "news for Ireland is not good." That is to say—while all the rest of Europe is bucking on its armor for battle, Ireland alone shows no signs of animation.

"To the blast of war blown in her ears, which ought to be the joyful trumpet of her resurrection, (we are told) she is as insensible as the deaf adder to the voice of the charmer. * * * There are signs of salvation in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth; but alas! Ireland seems not yet to know the day of her visitation."

To succeed in this world all that is necessary is a sweet heart and ambition. We care not how lazy a man may be, get him in love and he'll work like a beaver fed on new beer.

The best cough mixture that has yet been made, consists of a pair of thick boots, mixed with plenty of air and lots of exercise. People who hug the stove and grow lean, will please notice.

Excuses are the pickpockets of time. The sun does not wait for his hot water, or his boots, but gets up at once.

EFFECTS OF AN EUROPEAN WAR UPON AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The American Railroad Journal has a well digested article upon this subject, from which we take the extracts the reader will find unobjectionable. The Journal perceiving that war is certain and inevitable, and alluding particularly to Railroad Stocks and Securities, says:

From the intimate relations which subsist between the United States and all the commercial nations of Europe, each is, to a certain degree, necessarily affected by the condition of the other. If one be prosperous, all share in this prosperity. If the contrary be the fact, all suffer. At the present day, no nation, however independent its action, and however free from political and diplomatic entanglements, can escape the effect of the conduct or condition of its neighbor. Commercially, they belong to one community. If a paralysis strike a particular branch of industry of one of the members, it falls upon a corresponding branch of that of another.—Should cotton spinning in Great Britain cease, the production of the raw material in this country would be largely curtailed. If European nations become too poor to purchase our staples, their previous value is the measure of our loss. Our people, therefore, are to be affected by a war in the same manner as those of France or England, only in a vastly less degree.

The effect of a war will extend beyond the mere influence it exerts upon the price of our staples. An opinion adverse to one of our more important interests, may do us as much harm as would the loss of one of our leading crops. Should a war create a distrust as to the value of European securities, and depress their market value, a similar sentiment by necessity, would cross the Atlantic, and exert a similar effect upon the securities of this country. There may be no necessary reason for such coincidence, and no satisfactory explanation for it. The price of English consols has certainly nothing to do with the value of Erie or New York Central stocks, yet the quotations of the latter stand attendance upon the former with as much certainty as the shadow does the substance.

The first shock that European securities received, was consequently followed by a corresponding decline of those of the United States, in obedience to what seems to be an unvarying law. We may always calculate a certain result in this country to be due to a real or assumed condition of affairs in Europe. But in the present case, there are other reasons than those named, why this country should feel the effects of an European war. For several years past people have been abroad for the prosecution of our public works. It has been foreign capital that has enabled our people to accomplish so small part of the immense results that have been achieved. If the whole, or a considerable portion of this supply be cut off, the entire burden of the construction of our public works will be thrown upon our own people. This fact must draw large sums from other investments, and create a general stringency, the effect of which must be to reduce the market value of all our securities.

The prospect of war has already produced the results we have described. It has almost entirely checked the flow of European capital to this country—imposing upon our own people the burden of providing themselves the whole cost of our public works. A depressed share and bond market is the necessary result.

The degree of the depression of the market value of the securities of this country will depend, to a very considerable extent, upon the degree of the fluctuations in Europe.—But as the causes that will produce, for a time, similar results, are different, our own market must recover its tone so soon as it is seen that the real value of our securities are not impaired, and so soon as our people adapt themselves to the altered state of affairs.

The market now yields to a sentiment bordering upon alarm, and to a feeling of things in this country, which must work its own cure. An European war certainly will not diminish the earnings of our railroads.—Thus far it has added largely to their earnings, by the increased price created for many of our more important staples, which is rapidly drawing them from the interior to the seaports. The internal trade of this country was never so active as at the present time. Our railroads were never before so successful. The earnings of the entire investment in the United States are at least 25 per cent greater than at a corresponding period the past year. With an equal ease in the money market, it may be confidently stated, that quotations would at the present time rule from five to ten per cent. higher than last year. The investment is worth such an advance were its value to be measured by the amount of income.

THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION.—The following is an extract from the New York Sun, a paper which warmly supported Mr. Pierce at the last Presidential election. These sentiments are by no means peculiar to the Sun. We doubt not they find an echo in the hearts of a large portion of that party which placed Mr. Pierce in his present position:

It is not merely those who look with little confidence upon party—the independent minded men who constitute the great popular forces which party cannot control—whom President Pierce has disappointed, but he has broken up, discouraged and disgusted the great party which turned away from honored, veteran leaders, and placed him at their head in the hope that they were securing a young chief who would awaken a new enthusiasm in their ranks, and win lasting fame for American democracy. It is a bitter thought for them that one so young and so light of all their expectations—that victories auguring a long ascendancy are so soon followed by humiliating reverses; and that opponents so lately regarded powerless, are now triumphing without the necessity of raising a standard or boldly proclaiming a new programme of principles.

WASHINGTON, April 20.
Senate.—The establishment of the land system in New Mexico passed.

PROVIDENCE, April 18.
Nehemiah R. Knight, Governor of Rhode Island from 1827 to 1831, and Senator in Congress from 1831 to 1841, died in this city this morning.

Many persons fancy themselves friendly, when they are only officious. They counsel not so much that they should be recognized among the teachers of wisdom.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, through the Alleghany Mountains, was opened for passengers on the 15th ultimo. This tunnel is 3,612 feet long, and excavated through a great variety of rock, the grade ascending through it at the rate of fifty-two feet to the mile, and the rock lying almost horizontally in strata from three to six feet.

BALTIMORE, April 22.
The Ship Tonawanda has arrived at New York from Liverpool, having had fifty deaths on board from Cholera, and the Ship Blanche at St. John's, N.B., from the same port, having lost 35 of her passengers from the same disease.

One man's faults are another man's lesson.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The mystery which has surrounded this treaty like a thick mist, begins to unravel. The New York Tribune, of Tuesday, has got hold of the thread and is pulling it hard. It appears that Mr. Gadsden was dispatched to Mexico to make a treaty. Certain speculators, however, were not satisfied. They cast round for some way to head him, or to have him brought to their purposes. A Mr. Frank Ward, formerly of New York, but recently of California, who was in the employ of the Garry Tehuantepec Company, was through the influence of Forney, clerk of the House, and Sidney Webster, Pierce's private Secretary, dispatched to Mexico by the President to supersede Mr. Gadsden in making his treaty. All these men were in the employ of the Garry company. A treaty was made under the auspices of Ward, and brought to Washington. It was not of a complexion suited to the Secretary of State. There were many warm words in consequence. It was withheld for a month, and finally sent to the Senate, where it has been a bone of contention ever since. The Senate is likely to prove its grave, and the twenty millions of dollars looked for by the speculators to fill their pockets will be retained in the public treasury.

THE HERALD ON THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—At the risk of giving mortal offence to our friend who dislikes the New York Herald so much, and who was a delegate to the Southern Convention, we copy the following article from that most corrupt and reckless sheet with the remark that our own views concerning the action of that large and unwieldy body are pretty much of the same hue as the Herald's:

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The grand Southern Convention now in session at Charleston for changing the places of our manufactures, the depots of our commerce, and the currents of trade, appear to be doing the next thing to nothing. Abstractions, resolutions and speeches they have been furnishing in any quantity; but they have not as yet compassed any project calculated to transfer the commerce of New York to Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, nor any plan which satisfies us that they will succeed in Gen. Gadsden's grand idea of a Pacific railroad, via Cooke's wagon route across the deserts of Sonora. Parson Brownlow made a capital speech to the ladies on temperance, and let them into the real secret of the habit which many young gentlemen have of eating cloves and cinnamon in church. We have no idea, however, that the convention will recommend the Maine liquor law as a Southern institution. The movement which was made to expel the Tribune reporter was unworthy the civility and hospitality of the South. We have no liking for the abominations of the Tribune, but the privileges of the press concern us all. When the convention is over we shall endeavor to explain what it has been about. Thus far it appears to have been a sort of Southern social jubilee, with no practical objects before it.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says, that, among the assurances given by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan, is one that in the event of British cruisers boarding American vessels, neither the captains, or officers, or crews shall be compelled to come on board the armed ships, nor to leave their own vessels, nor submit to anything more than a satisfactory examination of papers to prove that the cargo is not composed wholly or in part of munitions for an enemy.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.—The Washington correspondence of the Express writes:

If Russia have the roughness of the bear, she has also the wisdom of the serpent. Her diplomacy for the last sixty years has been distinguished for its consummate finesse, tact and ability. She has freely lavished herself of the extraordinary talent of Pozzo di Borgo, Capo d'Istria and Nesselrode—all foreigners, and possessed herself at will of the most important State secrets of all the Courts of Europe.—It cannot, therefore, be expected that she will overlook a nation so important as the United States.—She has learned ere this that gold is as powerful a monarch as any among the subjects of monarchy—and corrupt sycophants of a spurious Democracy bear sway.

THE HEROISM OF THE TURKS.—In a recent speech in the British House, Lord Melbourne said:

With respect to the barbarous massacre of Sinope, he must say that he never heard of anything equaling the devotion displayed by the Turks on that occasion.—He saw the other day a letter from an eye witness of the action, who stated that a Turkish frigate, while sinking, actually fired her last broadside upon the Russian fleet when the muzzles of her guns were only six inches from the water. There was no account in ancient history—not even Thucydides and Marathon, nor in modern history either—of bravery and devotion surpassing that which had been exhibited by the Turkish nation in their defence.

The report of the Inspectors of State Prisons in New York, discloses the very gratifying fact that of the large number of convicts in the prisons of the State, there is not a single printer, while nearly all the other occupations are represented. This is a fact honorable to the craft, and affording evidence of the general good character of those engaged in it.

The grant of ten millions of acres of public land, to be distributed among the States, to ameliorate the condition of the Indian issue, which passed the House on Thursday, known as Miss Dix's bill, will, it is reported, to become a law—the President's signature being denied.

The North Carolina Democratic Convention met in Raleigh on